Eleocharis melanocarpa, Torr. New Springville and New Dorp.
Scirpus planifolius, Muhl. Tottenville and Garretson's.
Scirpus sylvaticus, L. Near Garretson's.
Scirpus Eriophorum, Michx., var. *laxus*, Gr. Near Richmond.
Carex triceps, Michx. New Dorp.
Carex Muhlenbergii, Schk., var. *enervis*, Boott. (W H. Leggett, in BULL. TORR. BOT. CLUB, vi., 9.)
Carex rosea, Schk., var. *radiata*, Dew. Near Garretson's.
Carex utriculata, Boott. Linden Park Swamp.
Carex canescens, L. Common.
Agrostis spica-venti, L. West New Brighton. Introduced in ballast.
Phalaris arundinacea, L., var. *picta*, Gr. Thoroughly established along a brook near Four Corners.
Poa nemoralis, L West New Brighton. Introduced in ballast.
Poa serotina, Erhr. West New Brighton. Introduced in ballast.
Festuca nutans, Willd. Hills back of Garretson's. Not common.
Festuca ovina, L., var. *duriuscula*, Gray. Near Garretson's.
Bromus multiflorus, Smith. West New Brighton. Introduced in ballast.
Bromus mollis, L. New Dorp. Not common.
Panicum Crus-galli, L., var. *hispidum*, Gr. Common on the salt marshes.
Polypodium vulgare, L. Sparingly near Silver Lake, Four Corners, Richmond, and top of Ocean Terrace.

ARTHUR HOLLICK
N. L. BRITTON.

A New Variety of Carex riparia, Curtis.—Specimens of *Carex riparia*, Curtis, were sent to me in 1881 from Dallas, Texas, by Mr. J. Reverchon, who has just sent me more of the same plant collected in the spring of 1882. It differs enough from the typical form to be considered a variety. Its perigynia are larger and smoother, less flattened—being nearly cylindrical—and with a beak very much larger than that in the typical form. The nerves of the perigynia are *inconspicuous* and *impressed*, especially below the middle, and the plant may very properly be called *Carex riparia*, Curtis, var. IMPRESSA. I have the same plant from Nebraska, with *loosely fruited* spikes. The Texas plant is closely fruited.

Penn Yan, N. Y. S. H. WRIGHT.

Prolification in the Carrot.—One of the most unusual departures from the normal condition which I met with this season was in the flowering of a wild carrot. The flower-stalk had been mown off in the summer and several new ones had been thrown up from near the base, flowering again in October. All were normal but one. In this, the central umbellule, which, as we know, is usually the weakest of the whole, in this instance had developed into a strong stalk 2 in. long, bearing another umbel; and from this the central umbellule had again developed to another umbel, though not in flower at the time of gathering. In other words, there were two series of verticils beneath the terminal umbel. This, I fancy, must be a very

rare teratological specimen, and it will be preserved in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Germantown, Pa. THOMAS MEEHAN.

Parmelia furfuracea used in Embalming.—In the note on "Mummy Garlands," in the November number of the BULLETIN, mention is made of the identification of *Parmelia (Evernia) furfuracea* among the plants of the royal coffins. But this lichen was found in an Egyptian coffin many years ago, and identified by Prof. Tuckerman. I quote from an article on the Flora of the White Mountains by J. W. Dawson in the *Canadian Naturalist* for April, 1862, page 88:

"Not long ago we unrolled in Montreal an Egyptian mummy preserved in the oldest style of embalming, and found that, to preserve the odor of the spices, quantities of a lichen (*Evernia furfuracea*) had been wrapped around the body, and had no doubt been imported into Egypt from Lebanon or the hills of Macedonia for such uses. Yet the specimens from this old mummy were at once recognized by Professor Tuckerman as identical with this species as it occurs in the White Hills and on Katahdin, in Maine."

New Bedford, Mass. H. W.

The Lignified Snake.—I have seen the original of the famous "snake lignification" from Brazil, and I possess an electrotype from it, given to our Museum by His Excellency the Brazilian Minister. I am convinced there is no snake in the case. I cannot take the time at this moment to give the two credible explanations which suggest themselves. But I shall be much surprised if the Botanical Society of France is found to endorse the account of M. Olivier in *La Nature*.

Cambridge, Mass. A. GRAY.

Ilex with Yellow Berries.—Prof. John Robinson sends me from Essex Co., Mass., a sprig of *Ilex verticillata* with bright *yellow* berries.

Providence, R. I. W. W. BAILEY.

The Tuckahoe.—The articles in the BULLETIN on tuckahoe, the "Indian bread," have induced me to look up a specimen which I obtained at Asbury Park, some seven or eight years ago. It was got when cutting down some trees and removing the roots. The specimen was found, I should think, about eighteen inches from the surface, in yellow ferruginous sand, and encircling the root of an oak, the root being five-eighths of an inch thick. The specimen is six inches long, and two inches at its thickest part. It has a brown epidermis, and looks wonderfully like a baked sweet potato. The interior flesh or pectine presents exactly the appearance of white flour after being mixed with water and thoroughly dried. It is very hard. I published in the local paper at the time a description under the title: "Tuckahoe, or Indian-bread."

A fact not published is this: In 1862, when taking out the stump of a willow-oak (*Quercus phellos*) from my garden at Keyport, N. J., I found among the roots quite a quantity of tuckahoe; several speci-